THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VI. CALGARY, ALBERTA, MAY 16th, 1927 No. 14

Action Taken at Ottawa Upon Resolutions of U.F.A. Annual Convention

by H. E. SPENCER, M.P.

Parties and Groups at Edmonton

by J. P. WATSON

Western Livestock Pools in Conference

Alberta Livestock Pool Official Section

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

The International Conference

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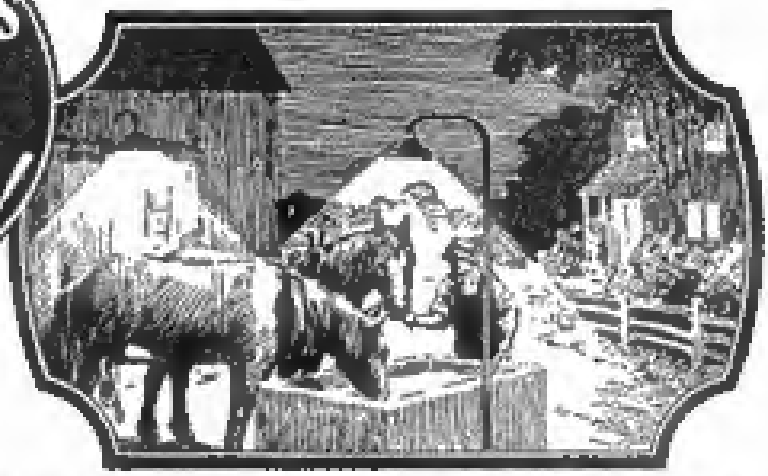

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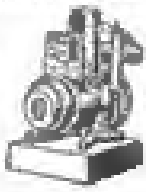

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Editor
W. MORRIS SHUTE

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EDITORIAL

1923-1927

As the culmination of a long period of preparatory organization and self-education and study, the organized farmers of Alberta in 1923 launched the first large-scale co-operative wheat marketing enterprise in the history of the agricultural industry. Within four years of the launching of that pioneer undertaking the Pool system has become the dominant factor in the marketing of the crop of Canada, the largest wheat exporting country in the world; and today definite and important steps have been taken towards the co-ordination of the marketing policies of Wheat Pools in almost all exporting countries.

The International Wheat Pool Conference held in Kansas City a week ago was a direct outgrowth of the pioneer labors of Alberta farmers. The road along which the Canadian wheat growers have been travelling has been recognized as the road by which the wheat growers of all countries must travel if they are to win for themselves their rightful place in the economic order.

The Alberta farmers in 1923 kindled a torch which will light the way to the deliverance of the primary industry of the world from an age-long bondage, and place the producers in control of their own economic destiny.

* * *

A RECKLESS POLICY

The indiscriminate dumping of large numbers of people from Central Europe upon the prairies in the certainty that they must become a charge on the public, threatens to create a serious scandal. If the railway companies are responsible, they should be brought to book. They must not be permitted to continue this reckless policy of dumping, in the knowledge that not they, but the citizens of Western Canada, will be called upon to bear the cost. It is fair neither to the taxpayers nor to the Hungarian and Czecho-Slovak people who are being brought in. The Ottawa authorities who tolerate the kind of thing that has recently been going on are guilty of gross neglect of duty.

CADET TRAINING

Among the arguments sometimes used in a portion of the press in favor of military training in the schools, is one which is utterly dishonest—the argument that unless such training is given in the schools during school hours, boys will be deprived of necessary physical training.

We gather from discussions on this subject, that those who object to military training being given during the period allotted to physical training in the school curriculum, do so in part on the ground that physical training is more conducive to harmonious bodily development than drill. In that contention they will be supported by every authority, and by every man who served in the army, provided the training he received was under competent instructors. "P.T." may not always have been popular, but because its value is beyond question, it is part of the day's army routine.

Whatever value cadet training may possess is primarily a military value. Its object is to prepare youths for the possibility of future military service. Certain auxiliary purposes may be served, but that is its chief function, as every honest advocate of cadet training will admit.

It is eminently desirable that in future discussion of this subject any case that may be presented in favor of cadet training should be supported only by honest arguments.

* * *

A CHINESE PARADOX

It is one of the paradoxes of the present situation in China that citizens of powers which have no invading armies on Chinese soil and no navies patrolling Chinese rivers have been able to carry on business (at any rate in many sections of the country) very much as usual, and feel safer than citizens of powers which are making a show of force in the hope of maintaining their privileged position.

In pre-war days the Germans in China were justly unpopular. It was the German Kaiser who at the time of the Boxer rising commanded his troops to practice deeds of frightfulness like those of the "Huns of Attila." When Germany was defeated in the Great War, the victorious powers deprived her of all the special privileges which she had formerly enjoyed in China, as well as of the Chinese territory she had occupied. Germans and Austrians were reduced to a position of equality with the native inhabitants of the country. If a German should get into trouble with a Chinese today he would have no troops or warships to protect him. During the present civil war, however, the Germans are making no complaints. At least none has been reported.

When the Nationalist forces entered Hankow, the German business men were not perturbed. They just stitched arm bands on their coat sleeves to show that they were Germans, and continued to go about their affairs, mingling with the Chinese as usual. They were safer, Will Rogers might have said, than a citizen of the United States is today on the streets of Chicago. In South China, when other foreign traders were being boycotted, the Germans improved the occasion to capture much of their rivals' business.

Perhaps, after all, there is no paradox in all this. It may be that the Nationalist leaders are speaking the truth when they say that their movement is not against foreigners. And it is possible that the representatives of the three principal religious denominations in Great Britain who have missionaries in China were displaying even weekly wisdom when they signed a round robin petitioning Premier Baldwin not to send an expeditionary force to China; for they realized that thirty or forty thousand troops in Shanghai, or even a greater army, could give no protection to foreigners who live a thousand miles distant in the interior.

Secretary of the Federal U.F.A. Group Reports Action Taken at Ottawa Upon Resolutions of the Annual Convention

E. R. Spencer, M.P., Presents Sixth Annual Report to the Organized Farmers of Alberta

In 1921, for the first time in Alberta's history, the organized farmers of Alberta elected to the House of Commons a group of representatives directly responsible to themselves. Upon the election of these members the custom of presenting an annual report upon the action taken in response to the resolutions of the U.F.A. Annual Convention was adopted. E. R. Spencer, M.P. for Battle River, was appointed Secretary of the group immediately after the 1921 election and has undertaken the important duties and responsibilities of the secretaryship ever since. We publish on this page Mr. Spencer's sixth annual report.

1. Development of Sunay Lakes.—A resolution in support of the above was placed on the Order Paper by Mr. Adshead, member for East Calgary, but was never called.

The Government are being pressed by the Calgary Power Company and others to issue license to develop power, while heavily signed petitions are being sent in protest against any development. The Government have therefore followed the way of least resistance and taken no action.

2. Sow Thistles.—Request Government to control perennial sow thistle and other noxious weeds in Dominion around lakes, Indian Reserves, Bird Sanctuaries and all other lands, the title to which is vested in the name of the Crown.

The Government claim they could do nothing in a general way and were at a loss for a remedy. They promised, however, to eradicate a large patch of Sow Thistle near the Town of Markod. In a letter received from the Minister of Agriculture he said in part:

"If you have any successful and practical method in mind of eradicating Sow Thistles around sloughs, fluctuating lakes and bird sanctuaries, I should be glad to hear from you with respect thereto."

3. Capping Oil Wells.—"Resolved that some means be found to prevent oil companies from capping wells which show signs of immediate production."

Wells are not supposed to be capped until after having permission. Departmental Officials have power to investigate if regulations not adhered to.

4. Central Bank.—"Resolved that this Convention recommend that suitable steps be taken to establish and put in operation a Central Bank for Canada, and to provide that the policy of this bank be controlled by and in the interests of the people of Canada."

A resolution on the Central Bank idea was placed on the Order Paper, but unfortunately was not reached. The Minister of Finance when approached as to the attitude of the Government towards the establishment of a Central Bank of rediscount, took the position that we already have in our present banking system the equivalent of a Central Bank if the Treasury Board is used for discounting, and that by that means also inflation and deflation is controlled.

The latter statement will be queried by those who lost so heavily during the deflation of 1920 and 1921. The admission by the Minister that inflation and deflation are in the power of the Department is something. We took that stand during the credit investigation in 1923, but both Sir Edmund Walker and the then Minister of Finance denied that they were responsible for deflation.

It is the intention of the U.F.A. members to keep the question of a Central Bank to the front.

5. Request for Income Tax Forms for the First of the Year.—Information given is, that these can be obtained at any time, but the financial year will not be changed.

6. Income Tax.—"Resolved that this Convention urge the necessity for the strongest opposition to any proposals for the abolishing or reduction of Income Tax and is of the opinion that any revision of Income Tax should be in an upward direction."

With regard to the above the general public is aware that a 10 per cent reduction was provided for in the last budget in spite of the strongest protest of the U.F.A. members.

7. Duty on Binder Twine.—Protest against any duty being placed on this commodity.

There has been no increase this year, and the Minister of Finance gives assurance that there was really nothing behind the newspaper talk of placing a duty on twine.

8. Auto Tourists.—Request that automobile tourists be given a permit for 90 days duration, and to have free entry for equipment without filing bonds. Also to let them enter and leave at separate ports of entry.

The regulation now in force provides that when the tourist makes an application for an extension of his permit for 30 days, this is granted on two different applications, making a total permit of 90 days. Some objection might be taken to the method of obtaining it, namely, through the Canadian Automobile Corporation or Association, but in other respects it would seem to meet the case.

If a tourist leaves Canada via a port other than the port of entry his bond is cancelled by the notation of the collector on the back of the form, which is forwarded by mail to the port of original entry. If he has made a cash deposit this will be forwarded to him by mail by the collector who accepted it, on receipt of the cancelled form.

If at the time of entry the tourist knows the port at which he will leave Canada, he may advise the collector at the port of entry, who will forward the deposit to the collector at the port of exit and await the report outwards of the tourist when it is paid over, provided such report outwards is within the period stated on the form.

9. Manufacturers and Wholesalers Selling to Co-operative Societies.—"Whereas, it has come to our knowledge that a law was passed in the House of Commons at Ottawa preventing manufacturers and wholesalers from selling to Co-operative Societies;

"Therefore be it resolved that we ask our members at Ottawa to use their endeavor to have this law repealed."

There is no legislation preventing manufacturers and wholesalers selling to Co-operative enterprises. This is simply a matter of business policy.

10. Request for Continuation of Transportation of Attendants in Charge of Live Stock.—This matter was taken up with the Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners who assured us that no action would be taken to cancel present custom without full opportunity being given to the parties interested to make reply.

11. Alberta Coal Rates.—"Resolved that we ask the Railway Board to expedite the hearing of the Alberta Coal Rates case."

At the request of Counsel for the Provinces of Alberta and Ontario the Board has tentatively fixed June 7th, 1927, as the date upon which the enquiry into the cost of transportation of coal from Alberta to Ontario shall commence.

12. Livestock and Livestock Products Act.—Request for co-operation between Minister of Agriculture and Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers in framing legislation.

The Act has been largely amended, making a great improvement in comparison to the old one. The outstanding improvement is that provision is made for co-operative marketing.

13. Spread on Grain.—Limiting the the spread in price between dry and tough grain.

This is a matter over which the Department has no jurisdiction. The spread in price between dry and tough grain is not fixed by legislation, but by the bids made by buyers for both dry and tough grain.

14. Grain Standards Board.—Asking that the above be reorganized to give representation to all interested parties, and requesting that samples of Alberta wheat be considered in making up the 1927 standards.

This is a matter which would have to be dealt with by the Board of Grain Commissioners, as under the Act they have authority to appoint the members of the Standards Board. The Minister admitted that this seemed a very reasonable request and he would recommend to the Board that it should be acted upon.

15. Sample Wheat Graded and Copy of Certificate for Shipper.—"Resolved that a copy of the wheat grading certificate should be forwarded to the shipper; also sample of wheat graded, direct from the Inspection Department."

The Minister could see no objection to forwarding copy of the certificate to the shipper but would not care to commit himself on the matter of forwarding a sample of the wheat graded. He promised to take the matter up with the

Board of Grain Commissioners and ask them to give it their careful consideration and to put same into effect if it were practicable.

16. Moisture Content of Grain.—Requesting that the standard be raised from 14.4 to 15 per cent.

The Minister stated that several complaints had been received from buyers in Europe that our wheat, during the present season, carries too large a percentage of moisture and the Department did not think it wise to make any change at present. A larger grant was being made this year for the research laboratory at Winnipeg and they had been instructed to carry out a thorough investigation to determine what moisture content should be allowed in straight grade grain.

17. Moisture Test.—Criticising the present system of testing grain for moisture, and resolving that the Canada Grain Act be amended so as to allow appeals to be made against the inspector's decision as to the moisture content of grain as well as to grade.

Both the Minister and his Deputy expressed the opinion that under the present Act shippers of grain have the right of appeal against the Inspector's decision on moisture content of grain and they would advise the Board of Grain Commissioners to this effect. They could see no reason why we should not have this right of appeal. (The Board have now agreed that appeal may be made on moisture content, as announced in "The U.F.A." of May 2nd.—Editor.)

18. Grain Standards Board for Calgary and Edmonton.—"Resolved that we urge the Board of Grain Commissioners to establish a Grain Standards Board for Calgary and Edmonton inspection districts who shall choose samples of commercial grades to be the standards for such districts."

The Minister was personally sympathetic to this resolution. He could make no promise as to what would be done as it was a matter on which he would have to confer with the Board. He promised to take this matter up with the Board so that possibly some action might be taken before the next crop year.

19. Personal Naturalization of Married Women. — Miss Macphail placed a resolution on the Order Paper with reference to the above, and spoke in support of it.

The Secretary of State, who replied, claimed the Government was sympathetic with the idea but that owing to the international complications of the subject, it was difficult to do anything in regard to legislation on the matter at present. The subject was favorably discussed at the Imperial Conference.

20. Citizenship of Married Women.—"Resolved that a woman should not lose her franchise when she marries a man who is not a citizen."

The above is covered by the reply to previous resolution.

21. Financial Aid to British or Foreign Immigrants.—"Resolved that this Convention go on record as being opposed to the Alberta or Dominion Government giving financial aid to British or foreign immigrants."

In answer to this, the Minister of Immigration replied: "The only financial aid granted to any immigrant from any country is in the form of passage assistance which is available only to farmers, farm workers and house workers coming from the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and our contribution of £3.10 per adult belonging to these classes, enables them to secure an ocean rate of £3 and also a low rate to Canadian destination. The present rate for an adult of the approved classes from any port in the United Kingdom to Winnipeg is £4.10. Outside of what the immigrant pays and our contribution, the balance is made up by a contribution by the British Government and a rebate by the Steamship Company."

Presented to Premier by Committee of U.F.A. Members

The following resolutions were presented to the Prime Minister by a Committee of the U.F.A. members.

22. Representation on Railway Board.—"Resolved that we recommend an increased representation on the Railway Board by one member, and that such member be appointed from the West."

If the representation on the board was to be increased, the Prime Minister was in favor of a Western man being appointed.

U.F.A. GROUP SECRETARY

M. E. SPENCER, M.P.

23. Canadian Senate.—"Resolved that it would be in the best interests of Canada if the Senate were abolished owing to the fact that it did not represent the Canadian people."

The Prime Minister would not accept all the statements made in the resolution, but admitted that the Senate should be changed in some particulars.

24. No Increased Expenditure for War.—The Prime Minister was sympathetic with the idea.

25. Revaluation of Soldier Settler Lands.—A bill passed both Houses this session in reference to the above, which legislation should give much needed relief.

26. Peace Arbitration.—"Resolved that we, the members of the U.F.W.A., in Convention assembled, believing that law should take the place of war in the settlement of international disputes, urge Parliament and the Government to agree to submit all disputes to conciliation or to arbitration."

The Prime Minister was quite sympathetic to the above and was prepared to go that length, but would prefer the word "conciliation" rather than that of "arbitration."

27. Sanction of the House of Commons for Dissolution.—Requesting that subject to the statutory limitation of five years upon the life of Parliament, the Prime Minister shall be under obligation to obtain the sanction of a majority of the House of Commons before advising His Excellency the Governor General to dissolve Parliament.

The Prime Minister stated he was not in favor of the resolution. He considered, however, that something might be done to give greater freedom to debate, and did not believe that any Prime Minister would lightly use his power to obtain a dissolution.

28. Northwest Territories Act.—"Whereas Clause 66 of the Northwest Territories Act denies men and women the right of trial by jury, as set out therein,

"Therefore, be it resolved that this clause in the act be repealed."

Mr. Luchkovich, who was in charge of this matter, reports that in an interview with the Deputy Minister he had argued that the people of Canada prefer to retain the right to be tried by a jury. He was given to understand that Premier Brownlee while Attorney General had proposed to have this section rendered inapplicable to Alberta, by order of the Governor-in-Council. "Which," says Mr. Luchkovich, "I am informed by the Deputy Minister can be done." Owing to a certain difficulty, however, the matter was held in abeyance, and the Deputy states that this was pointed out to Mr. Brownlee and that the Department does not desire that the Order-in-Council be passed until the Alberta Government indicates a wish therefor.

Prizes are Offered by Board of Trade, City of Calgary

Standing Grain Competition for Farmers of District

Prizes of $50, $30 and $20 in each class are offered in the Calgary Board of Trade standing grain competition for farmers in the Calgary district. The competition will be open to wheat, oats, and barley, and each plot entered must be not less than ten acres. Unless at least ten entries are made in each class, the prize will not be awarded. Entries must be made on or before July 10th to the Calgary Board of Trade. The district comprised in the competition is described as follows: North half of Tp. 21, all Tp. 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, and South half of Tp. 27, in Ranges 27, 28 and 29, West 4th, and 1, 2 and 3, West 5th.

The competition is being carried out according to the regulations of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and the judges will be supplied by the Field Crops Branch. The Department is making the same Government grant as in the case of competitions conducted by agricultural societies.

In requesting *The U.F.A.* to announce the competition, J. H. Hanna, secretary of the Calgary Board of Trade, expresses the hope that other Boards of Trade in the Province will initiate similar competitions and adds: "We believe they will, once the importance and value of such competitions is better understood."

The Waning of the Political Party System

Reflections on the Recent Session of the Legislature

By JAMES F. WATSON
U.F.A. Staff Correspondent

Public Opinion the Deciding Factor—The "Fear Complex"—Disappearance of the "Official Opposition"—The Daily Press as the Creator of "Heroes", Whose Fads and Foibles are not Made Known to Public—But Every Slip of Farmers, Real or Imaginary, Is Blazoned Forth—The Investigation Into the Liquor Administration.

Public opinion, in the last analysis, is the deciding factor in the creation or continuance of forms of government. Systems under which peoples transact public business, no matter how obsolete or even foolish, are retained simply because of the fostering of antiquated ideas amongst a majority of the masses. Sometimes the road to modern procedure is blocked by the "fear complex" evident at times amongst those responsible for putting suggested changes into effect, even when public opinion itself is insistent that the time for such changes is opportune.

I am led into these reflections because of the change made this year in the manner of disposal of the indemnity formerly granted the leader of His Majesty's Opposition. Premier Brownlee, in making the motion which carried without discussion, made a few pertinent remarks, which made me feel that he, at least, is thoroughly awake to the incongruity of making payments to individuals to induce them to oppose measures which were in all seriousness designed for the betterment of the people of the community. Taking the leader of the Labor group as a test, so to speak, he read the other two leaders a lecture on the proprieties of parliamentary procedure in the light of changed conditions. Labor, he pointed out, was not strictly speaking an opposition group, but was elected because of the demand for legislative representation on the part of a section of the people of the Province. Co-operation for the enactment of good legislation on the part of all groups was a much higher ideal than a party in power and a party striving to obtain power, with the consequent injurious effect on the transaction of public business. Leaders had a particular work to do in the interests of the people represented by them, and they would consequently have to spend a great deal of time in reviewing proposed legislation and in numerous other activities which would entail a vast amount of work. For that reason and no other the Government had decided that the indemnity would be continued, but instead of one individual being invested with the title of leader of the opposition all three leaders of the groups across the floor would share equally in the remuneration.

* * *

That change, then, indicates the trend of the advance toward government by groups, although it is still too early to say what form these groups will most likely assume. The fact remains that the splitting of the indemnity has accentuated the obvious fact that the day of the two party system is on the wane. But the only reason for my drawing attention to this matter at all is because I have been exercised with the thought as to whether co-operation between groups as at present composed is or is not possible. Candidly, I have grave doubt as to the possibility of there ever being effective or intelligent or sincere co-operation until there is some fundamental change made in the manner of the election of the groups themselves. Basing my judgment on the fact that while protestations of co-operation on the part of leaders were loud enough, an unbiased study of the resolutions introduced by them from time to time and the manner of their presentation, very clearly indicated that embarrassment of the Government of the day and consequent glorification of the "party" in the eyes of the public was the sole objective aimed at. This criticism does not apply, perhaps, to one or two in the closing days of the session. The fault for this state of things lies primarily in the fact that the majority of the people of the Province have not yet awakened from the long sleep of partyism.

* * *

A former leader of the opposition was responsible for the introduction into the assembly of the pleasant pastime of "getting the other fellow's goat." Some of the farmer members caught on to the idea quite readily, and after studying the "idiosyncrasies" of the "other fellow" for a brief period they would know just about how, by the interjection of a word, mayhap, to put a speaker "off his base" or to at least halt the flow of consecutive thought. Members tumbled quite early in the game this year to the vulnerable spot in the armor of the Liberal chief, and more than once this knowledge was used to induce in the leader what Gibbs would refer to as a "state of incandescence." Mr. Shaw made it quite clear to everyone, without apparent intent, that any derogatory reference to the Government at Ottawa would bring him to his toes in their defence. Mr. McGillivray also must have become aware of this special weakness in Joe, for he was a frequent offender in that regard.

There was one time, though, when the Liberal leader was driven into the undesirable position of having either to split with Labor on an important question or swallow a nasty gibe at the Ottawa administration. He chose the latter. He had introduced a resolution which, if it carried, would have meant the acceptance by the Province in its entirety of the provisions of the Old Age Pension measure then before the House of Commons at Ottawa. This had been opposed by the Government as impracticable from a Provincial standpoint, and it was the desire of the farmers to press for a purely Federal measure. To save the half loaf offered by Ottawa, Andrew Smeaton, the Labor representative from Lethbridge, moved the "regrets" of the Assembly that the House at Ottawa had made such "meagre" provision for pensions and had imposed a seventy year age qualification, but at the same time the motion urged its acceptance as a temporary relief for the aged. Mr. Shaw supported this amendment, though it was evident that he would have preferred the preamble eliminated. It did not carry anyway, so that's that.

* * *

If any Government member makes a slip, real or imaginary, every daily paper in the Province stands ready to blazon it forth to the four winds. Not all of them wait to see if all the facts are in at that. The fads and foibles of their particular heroes go unnoticed, and the people are never made truly aware as to whether those heroes possess the qualities said to be so sadly lacking in the administration. For the good of all it is sometimes necessary to take a close up from our point of view so as to determine the sagacity, the sincerity or the consistency of the members now in opposition.

* * *

The latter, consistency, is said to be a jewel, although Liberalism regards it not as being one of the first water. Fred White introduced a private railway bill, the Calgary and South Western, seeking a charter renewal. When it came before the Assembly for second reading, Capt. Shaw rose to move as an amendment the insertion of provisions for the bonding of the promoters to guarantee work on the projected line. Speaker Johnston ruled the amendment out, as second readings only deal with the principles of a measure, and amendments are made in process of committee. Mr. Shaw was sore. He vehemently insisted that not only was he going to move this amendment but he was going to do it right then. It was a principle, he maintained, that railway promoters should be bonded and a time limit should be imposed to compel the furtherance of the work. He finally submitted to the Speaker's ruling and the bill went to the railway committee of the Assembly, together with another known as the Medicine Lake Collieries Railway Bill.

When the committee began its sittings there was considerable discussion on the question of the renewal of these charters. The members were fairly evenly divided. Some argued that all railway charters should be subject to bonding or mileage guarantees of some kind. Others maintained that both these particular railways were not common carriers but were intended solely to provide an outlet for coal from mines at the terminus of each railway. Capt. Shaw was absent. It was decided before adjournment, after a whole forenoon's discussion to set another date and summon the promoters themselves. They came, and having been placed on the stand, received a grilling at the hands of some of the farmer members, who were very inquisitive, especially as when they wanted to know who and what these promoters were. The gentleman who was on the stand, who held, he said, the largest block of shares in the Medicine Lake Collieries, was most reluctant to give this information, and Capt. Shaw came to his assistance in the endeavor to stall further questioning on this particular score. After the evidence was disposed of discussion began, and Joe took the position that there was nothing speculative about this type of railway and this

fact as well as because considerable sums had already been expended by these promoters was sufficient to induce him to keep his proposed bonds resolution securely locked in his desk. That settled the question of principle, and the charters were granted without amendment.

Holding down a Liberal chieftainship is not all "beer and skittles," especially when there are certain individuals in the group who suffer from the impulse to revert to type. It must have been galling to one who had set out to plow a straight furrow to find so many boulders in the path of the share. Petit Napoleon is such a boulder, one of the kind which, though small, gets under the share and giving the plow a peculiar rolling motion, bids fair to unseat the plowman. It took all the sagacity Joe possessed at times to adhere to Liberalism's famous "middle of the road" when on the one hand there had to be a lifebuoy to a mired associate and on the other a "reputation" was to be preserved. But then someone may ask—whose fault is it that Napoleon and Joe are associates? How perilous the position was can be gauged by the "repartee" between Capt. Shaw and the Attorney General when the latter was replying to Boudreau's charges. In response to interruption and repeated questioning the attorney general turned to the leader—"Are you standing behind the member from St. Albert?" he asked sharply. There was a pause. "If you are I will answer your questions, if you are not I will proceed." Pressed into a corner the leader merely said, "I am only seeking information," and the interruption ceased.

* * *

Nevertheless the charges made against the Government and the Liquor Commissioner led to the calling together of the Public Accounts Committee, the principal duty of which, it would seem, is to give opportunity to investigate all charges of malfeasance or other official misdemeanor. The committee was called at the instance of Capt. Shaw, but Lucien Boudreau, St. Albert, assumed the role of chief investigator. Among the witnesses called to give evidence were Commissioner Bryan, A.F.P.; Liquor Commissioner R. J. Dinning; members of the liquor enforcement squad, and an official from the insurance branch who, because of his special qualifications as an investigator, is sometimes transferred to the Attorney-General's Department to carry on special investigations.

Premier Brownlee in the Assembly one day related how he came to select R. J. Dinning for the post of liquor chief. That the Premier must possess an uncanny sense of selectivity was proven to those at least who had the opportunity to listen in while Mr. Dinning was on the witness stand. Little Napoleon very plainly had nothing on the liquor commissioner. Questions which were meant to be embarrassing to the chief were not only answered in detail in a few moments, but files were produced instanter from which all the steps taken with regard to the issue or cancellation of licenses could be traced back to the initial stages. **One thing was maintained emphatically—no political influences whatever were allowed sway in the administration of the Liquor Act.** Although it was admitted that Louis Normandeau, defeated U.F.A. candidate in St. Albert, had spoken in favor of the granting of a certain license, this was no more than had been done by other legislators, and the Commissioner made the statement that he had received more recommendations on behalf of licensees from Liberal members than from U.F.A. members in spite of the numerical difference between the two groups. On the whole the Commissioner's evidence left the feeling that the exceedingly difficult task of liquor administration is in the best hands obtainable.

* * *

The other phases of the investigation were more satisfying to those who like to see a contest of wits. Boudreau was in his glory when the special investigators were on the stand. He was trying hard to prove that the Government had made a determined and specific effort to persecute him by sending investigators into St. Albert. The only things which did transpire were such as justified in the minds of all who desire clean politics the holding of special investigations. Here was revealed a pretty pass indeed. One of the investigators produced a dozen or so of sworn affidavits on the part of residents of the St. Albert district to the effect that corrupt practices had been engaged in, and it transpired as well that these same people had, during the subsequent Court proceedings, sworn exactly opposite. Why, then, it was asked, had there been no perjury proceedings instituted? The Attorney General explained that his department had decided to let proceedings rest in view of the absolute lack of moral stability on the part of such witnesses.

Several things were made quite plain. One was that it was the plain duty of any Government, on receiving information that there had been corrupt practices, to investigate and take action should the result of investigation warrant. This was what happened. Another was the peculiar mental traits of a certain class of citizen where politics is concerned. The isolated nature of the North Country lends itself somewhat to political malpractice, and the only hope for the future in that area which will be of any value is the spade work of the U.F.A. Surely the objective is one to stir response in the understanding heart.

* * *

The whole result of the investigation came pretty near proving to be a boomerang. Some of the U.F.A. members felt that the work of the investigators had showed that there was something absolutely rotten in the riding of St. Albert, and in spite of the decision of the courts they were inclined to push the matter further. In fact on the last day of the Committee's sittings, A. B. Claypool, (U.F.A.) Didsbury, moved a resolution to the effect that the whole matter be referred to the House Committee on Privileges and Elections. Had this step been agreed to, it would have meant that the Assembly itself would have been the deciding factor, and would have taken the work of investigation and whatever subsequent action was necessary into its own hands. That would have been real serious, but the counsel of the Attorney General was taken and the motion was not carried. So we are not likely to hear any more about St. Albert until next session, when no doubt Mr. Boudreau will refer to it in his speech on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

WHY UNCLE CHANGED HIS WILL

"Uncle Robert, when does your football team play?"

"Football team? What do you mean, my boy?"

"Why, I heard father say that when you kicked off we'd be able to afford a big automobile."—*Boston Transcript.*

JUNIOR CONFERENCE FUND 1927

Previously acknowledged	$180.00
Tofield U.F.A.	5.00
Cavendish Junior Local	5.00
Bulwark U.F.A.	5.00
Stettler U.F.A.	5.00
High River U.F.W.A.	5.00
Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A.	5.00
Olds U.F.W.A.	5.00
Gem U.F.A.	5.00
Beddington U.F.W.A.	5.00
Strathmore U.F.W.A.	5.00
Lakeview U.F.W.A.	5.00
Progressive U.F.W.A.	5.00
Grand Meadow U.F.W.A.	5.00
Sunrise Junior Local	5.00
Queenstown U.F.A.	5.00
Buffalo Hill U.F.W.A.	5.00
Hastings Coulee Jun. Local	5.00
Calgary U.F.W.A.	5.00
Consort U.F.A.	5.00
Gough Lake U.F.A.	5.00
Lockhart Junior Local	10.00
Berrywater U.F.W.A.	5.00
Starline U.F.A.	5.00
Bismark Junior Local	10.00
Nanton U.F.W.A.	5.00
Barrhead U.F.A.	5.00
Stavely U.F.W.A.	5.00
Progressive U.F.A.	5.00
	$330.00

Campaign Against Noxious Weeds

The control and eradication of noxious weeds, especially perennial sow thistle, will be the object of a campaign this year by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Fifteen field supervisors have been appointed, under the Field Crops Branch, to assist municipal councils, farmers, towns and cities, in weed control work.

Weed conferences will be held at the following places:

Claresholm School of Agriculture, May 17 and 18.

Olds School of Agriculture, May 20-21.

Whitelaw, June 1 and 2.

Spirit River, June 3 and 4.

Grande Prairie, June 6 and 7.

All Municipal Reeves, councillors and secretaries, municipal weed inspectors and the public are invited to attend these conferences. Noxious weed laws will be studied, recommended systems of organization for weed control will be gone into carefully, and interesting addresses on agricultural subjects will be given by leading agriculturists. Time will also be given to the study of the different noxious weeds at the various stages of their growth. These conferences in previous years have proved interesting and instructive, and the Department expresses the hope that the people of this Province will not fail to take advantage of them again this year.

CADET CORPS IN CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN

According to the official Year Book on Armaments published by the League of Nations, Canada, whose population is 9,364,200, has a total enrollment of 110,120 in cadet corps, or three times as many as Great Britain which has a total of 37,024 members of cadet corps and a population of 43,783,032. In proportion to our population, the strength of Canadian cadet corps is thus approximately 14 times as great as the strength of British cadet corps.

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

CAROLSIDE ORGANIZED

Carolside U.F.A. Local has been organized with J. Sturrock and Peter P. Solberg as officers. This Local is in the Rand Hills constituency.

GOOD SAVING ON LUMBER

Cornucopia Local have handled two cars of lumber and one of fenceposts. "The Local netted a neat sum on this business," writes the secretary, Mrs. John W. Reid, "and besides its members saved from $16 upwards on each thousand feet of lumber purchased."

SEEKS INFORMATION

H. R. Touchings, Thorhild, Alberta, president of Elbridge Local, would like to hear from Locals that have built U.F.A. halls, as to ways and means of financing these buildings. Elbridge Local, which Mr. Touchings says is flourishing, and has a steadily increasing membership, is planning to build a hall.

CONGRATULATE FEDERAL MEMBERS

A resolution was carried unanimously by the last meeting of Cold Lake Local, congratulating "our Federal Members on their stand on the tariff and income tax questions during the last session at Ottawa." This Local held a box social and dance in April, making a profit of $35, states the secretary, A. Mulroy.

ASK FOR NEW J.P.

At a recent meeting, Delburne U.F.A. Local passed a resolution recommending the appointment of a new justice of the peace and bailiff. Another resolution recommended to the Attorney-General's department that a family in the district be deported as soon as possible, as in the opinion of the Local they are a menace to the community, mentally and morally. Both these resolutions were carried unanimously, states the secretary, David S. G. Thomson.

U.F.A. SUNDAY

June 19th will be observed as U.F.A. Sunday this year. Many Locals are already making plans for special community church services for this day, with addresses dealing especially with the religious significance of the U.F.A. movement. In some districts an open-air rally is arranged on U.F.A. Sunday each year. Members and their families come, often from considerable distances, and after picnic lunches gather together for an open-air meeting, with band or orchestra, community singing, religious service conducted by the local ministers and addresses by local or outside speakers.

FARM LOANS BILL

A member who signs himself "Old Timer" and does not wish his name to be made public, has written to *The U.F.A.* expressing the hope that the new Federal Farm Loans bill will be made effective in the near future. He says that he has been paying 9 per cent interest to a loan company that have threatened to take action to foreclose, although the interest is paid up to date.

"After a man has struggled for an existence for 15 or 20 years, and then has to quit and hand his farm over to an immigrant for half price, it is not a square deal. . . I came into Alberta 33 years ago and was for ten years a laborer, then belonged to the mounted police, then tried farming, and I have had the experience of being hailed out, dried out, and now I am afraid after paying 9 per cent interest for 10 years I am to be kicked out."

SUMMER SOCIAL CONVENTION

As there has been some demand for a summer Convention, Claremont Local make the suggestion that the U.F.A. hold an open summer social convention about the first of July. The idea of the Local, writes J. W. Hurman, secretary, is that this should be "just a get-together affair, sport, speaking, community singing, with maybe a labor band, at some central convenient place, open to every member of the organization. It might be possible to get some land and make a U.F.A. park out of it for making this an annual affair.

"I maintain," adds Mr. Hurman, "that the main or business convention should be held in winter when we have time to look past the end of the furrow, but a social convention of, say, three days in summer would come as a welcome break. We believe if Central could control the catering it would pay expenses. We would like to see this suggestion in *The U.F.A.* for discussion."

A CORRECTION

In the Banking and Credit Committee's report to the last Annual Convention, it was stated that the Chartered Banks cannot take warehouse receipts and other securities of a like nature to the Treasury Board and have them discounted.

Questions asked by Wm. Irvine in the House of Commons the last Session of Parliament, were as follows:

"1. Does the Finance Minister make advances on securities to the Canadian Banks at the present time as was the practice under the supplement to the Finance Act of 1914?

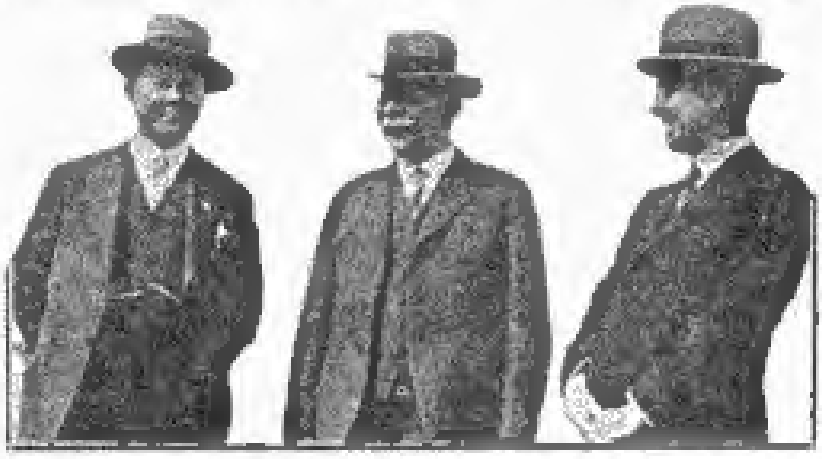
"2. If so, is it to be understood that the section of the Finance Act of 1914 which made provisions for which advances on securities to the Banks, is still acted upon?"

Hon. Mr. Robb: "Advances are now made under the Finance Act of 1923."

In looking up the Finance Act of 1923 we find that the Banks have the same Privilege as under the Finance Act of 1914.

The Banking & Credit Committee.
Per A. P. Aitken.

Welcome "Albertic" at End of Maiden Voyage



Left to right: Vice-president Scholefield; Hon. A. C. Rutherford; Hon. J. F. Lymburn; on deck of new liner.

H. E. H. G. Scholefield, Vice-president of the U.F.A., Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Attorney General, and Hon. A. C. Rutherford, the first Premier of the Province, represented the Alberta Government at the various functions which marked the arrival of the new White Star Canadian liner, the "Albertic", at Montreal on May 3rd, at the end of her first voyage across the Atlantic. Mr. Scholefield also represented the U.F.A. The White Star Canadian service is linked up with the Canadian National Railway system, whose guests the visitors were.

Mr. Scholefield addressed luncheons given to the press and to the agents of the White Star system from Canada and the United States, pointing out that the "Albertic", named after this Province, would form a link between Alberta and the old country. He stressed the need for a united Canada which could be brought about in large measure if the East would show understanding of and increased interest in the needs of the West. The farmers were seeking to build up a united nation. Confederation, it was true took place in form 60 years ago, but it was not yet consummated. By the elimination of sectionalism, Canada, in years to come, should be able to take her place as a model nation in the world.

Mr. Lymburn, in behalf of Premier Brownlee, presented to the "Albertic" a plaque donated by the Provincial Government.

Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., and the Historians

What Recognized Text Books and Recognized British Authorities Say About the Opium Wars

The letter printed below is one of a series dealing with various public questions written by Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., during her period of service at Ottawa, to teachers and pupils in her constituency. A full account of a discussion on this subject in Parliament, in which Miss Macphail replied to a member who had criticised her letter, will be found in Hansard of April 11th, 1927.

Miss Macphail's Letter

Ottawa, March 28, 1927.

Dear Teacher and Pupils: This letter we will talk about the Chinese war. The Chinese use a great deal of a drug called opium. It is a very bad drug, much worse than liquor on the persons who take it. It gives them pleasant dreams. They live in a sort of dream world, and are very happy, but when the influence has worn off they are nervous wrecks, and are sick. Then they want more opium to make them nice dreamers again, and if they do this thing for some time, it spoils their health, and they are not any good for anything. There was a war in China between 1839 and 1842, which is called the Opium War. The Chinese wanted to make the use of opium in China illegal, to keep it out of China, but Great Britain insisted that the Chinese Government make the use of opium legal, because Great Britain owned India, and India sells opium to China. This made the Chinese angry. Then, too, nearly all the great ports where the big ships come in are controlled by Great Britain, or by some other great power like Japan, and in these Chinese cities the Chinese have no vote. The police are foreigners, the "whole show" is run by people who are not Chinese, and the Chinese have no rights.

The Chinese revere their dead, and their graveyards are very sacred places. When Western civilization came they ran railroads through the graveyards. This made the Chinese mad, and caused them to rebel. This rebellion was called the Boxer Rebellion. The Chinese were defeated in this rebellion, and were made pay money called an indemnity, and Great Britain, to make sure she got this money, imposed a 5 per cent. tax—that is five cents on the dollar—on goods coming in. This is called Customs Tariff. She always controls the Postoffices.

Many countries, Japan, Great Britain, and, before the war, Germany, had factories in the big cities of China. The living conditions in these factories are horrible. The children work as young as six years old, and are often hurt and killed. The Chinese Government can do nothing, because these are European factories, and the owners of the factories will do nothing. A group of Chinese students walked the streets of one of their big cities about a year ago, as a protest against the awful conditions of the children in factories, and the British police shot them down. You can quite easily see how all these things made the Chinese determined to put the British out of their country, to bind their many Provinces together in one Federal Government, to control their own customs tariff, and their own postoffices, their own railways, etc. Russia, seeing that a rebellion was coming in China, wisely gave up all her rights within that country, and the Chinese are very grateful. There is little doubt that Russia is urging the Chinese to rebellion, but the conditions in China are so bad that one cannot wonder that these people rise in revolt. Germany used to have much control in China, but according to the Peace Treaty of the Great War, she was forced to give up her privileges. I wish very much that Canada, who is a member of the League of Nations, would protest against what has been done in China. We have a right to try to stop anything that is breaking the peace of the world. We must remember that it is only a few very rich people in England who want to do these dreadful things in China, that most of the British people are very sad and grieved over what is being done, and that meetings are being held there in protest, and some of the leading papers are saying that the action of the Government and the big interests is all wrong, and so we are in good company if we do say that we think the Chinese are being unfairly treated.

Many of the patriotic Canadians say over and over again: "We want Canada for Canadians," then, if that is true, why do we not want China for Chinese. We send missionaries to teach them of Jesus, and His love, but unless we love them and act as brothers toward them, how can they know that we believe in Jesus and His love to all?

Thursday was my birthday and I had a lovely birthday party. We have two hours for dinner between 6 and 8 o'clock.

I had a party of fourteen. I got lovely flowers, three dozen roses, three boxes of candy, some nice maple sugar, handkerchiefs and all sorts of good things. I had a very gay time. My office has been much brighter with the flowers. The gardener of the House of Commons always keeps flowering plants on my window, but the roses are even more beautiful than they are.

I must close for this time.

Agnes C. Macphail.

At the request of the Calgary U.F.W.A. Local and of other members of the Association, we publish in full on this page the letter of Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., which called down upon her head the vulgar abuse of a large portion of the daily press of Canada. Succumbing to the influence of this campaign of abuse, the Executive of a Teachers' organization cancelled an invitation which had been extended to Miss Macphail to address a Teachers' Convention, only to make the humiliating discovery later that the principal facts set forth by Miss Macphail are contained in a school history which is prescribed for the instruction of Ontario pupils.

With reference to the subject of opium, dealt with in Miss Macphail's letter, it may be pointed out that Hong Kong, a British possession, still derives a portion of its revenue from the opium traffic. In Canada, to be in possession of opium for smoking purposes is a serious offense.—*Editor.*

SHOULD LORD ELGIN HAVE BEEN EXCOMMUNICATED?

The *Ottawa Citizen*, which has always stood for the closest kind of fraternal relations between Great Britain and Canada, is also a strong opponent of the war-mongers who are seeking to secure popular support through the press and other means, for an aggressive policy in China.

Alluding to the recent attacks upon Miss Macphail, whose letter aroused a storm of abuse in the less reputable sort of Canadian newspapers, the *Citizen* in a recent issue quoted passages from the journal of Lord Elgin, a former British plenipotentiary to China, which were even stronger in their condemnation of British policy in China in the opium wars than is Miss Macphail.

The editorial from the *Citizen* was as follows:

CRITICISM OF CHINESE WARS

The severest critics of British policy are often the British people themselves. So in the Chinese war during the early part of last century, Lord Elgin, who went to China as British plenipotentiary to arrange terms of peace, made the following note in his journal with regard to one of the causes of the outbreak of war:

> I have hardly alluded in my ultimatum to that wretched question of the "Arrow" which is a scandal to us, and is so considered, I have reason to know, by all except a few who are personally compromised.

It is frequently advanced at the present time that British commercial interests occupy ports and settlements in China by virtue of treaties made with Chinese. Lord Elgin recorded how the British forced a treaty upon the helpless Chinese (June 26, 1858) in the following manner:

> We went on fighting and bullying and getting the poor commissioners to concede one point after another . . . Though I have been forced to act almost brutally, I am China's friend in all this.

Lord Elgin said that crowds of women and children were the victims of the bombardment at Canton, by British warships. He contributed the following to the History of Chinese wars, under date of June 12, 1858:

> I have gone through a good deal since we parted. Certainly I have seen more to disgust me with my fellow-countrymen than I saw during the whole course of my previous life, since I have found them in the East among populations too timid to resist and too ignorant to complain. I have an instinct in me which loves righteousness and hates iniquity, and all this keeps me in a perpetual boil.

The blood of some patriotic Canadian Indian has boiled because of Agnes Mac-

phail's criticism of the Chinese wars. Apparently Lord Elgin should have been excommunicated from super-patriotic Canadian society, for recording conditions as he found them when the Government sent him as ambassador to China.

On his way out to China for the second occasion, after noting conditions in India, the British statesman wrote on May 22, 1860:

> Can I do anything to prevent England from calling down on herself God's curse for brutalities committed on another feeble Oriental race? Or are all my exertions to result only in the extension of the area over which Englishmen are to exhibit how hollow and superficial are both their civilization and their Christianity?

Let it be said again that, in the present Far Eastern situation, Great Britain is being most unjustly singled out for blame: commercial interests in other exporting countries are just as ready as the British are to exploit China. There is an opium scandal in Shanghai at the present time, involving a highly-placed American official. But no pillar of society in the United States will ever be heard criticizing American activities in the Far East. The British criticize themselves.

SCHOOL HISTORIES SUPPORT MISS MACPHAIL

(Toronto *Daily Star*, April 20, 1927)

Those who have been making such an outcry about Miss Agnes MacPhail's letter have certainly got something else to think about now.

The very charges that Miss Macphail, M.P., is denounced for having made in her letter are being taught in one of the school books of the Province.

The History of Europe used in many high schools and collegiate institutes of Ontario, authorized by the Department of Education, of which Premier Ferguson is Minister, teaches the youth of the Province the same views that Premier Ferguson and others have denounced Miss Macphail for putting forward in her letter. Anyone who doubts it can look up the authorized High School History, Robinson and Beard. On page 438 a chapter on "The Opium War" refers to "the armed conflict of 1840, known as the opium war," and goes on to say:

> "The Chinese had attempted to prevent all traffic in this drug, but the English found it so profitable that they were unwilling to give up the trade. When in 1839 the Chinese government seized many thousand chests of opium and informed the British that the traffic would have to stop war broke out.
>
> "The British, of course, with their modern implements of warfare were speedily victorious and the Chinese were forced to agree in the treaty of Nanking to pay a heavy indemnity, to cede to the British the Island of Hong Kong, which lies at the mouth of the Canton River, and to open to foreign commerce the ports of Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Hanghai on the same terms as Canton."

As to another matter spoken of in Miss Macphail's letter this Ontario High School History is quite explicit. It says:

> "The first railroad in China was built by British promoters in 1876 from Shanghai to a point some fifteen miles to the north of that city. The Chinese, however, were horrified by this innovation, which they felt to be a desecration of the graves of their ancestors. Yielding to popular prejudice, the government purchased the railroad, only to destroy it and throw the locomotives into the river."

The people of England did not at all like to think that a war had been made to force opium on China. The Ontario High School History (p. 525) says:

> "Palmerston, foreign secretary in 1840, was bitterly denounced in England because the traders he protected were those dealing in opium—a noxious drug which the Chinese wished to exclude from China."

So there you are! What are those who have been making so much outcry about Miss Macphail's letter going to do about this High School History used in the schools of the Province?

As he reads these passages, what can Premier Howard Ferguson think of Mr. Howard Ferguson, Minister of Education, whose department authorizes this volume to be taught in the collegiate institutes and high schools? The pupils will imbibe the teachings of this book.

Does it occur to Mr. Ferguson that if Miss Macphail is wrong in her views and astray in her information it may have been the official school books of the Province that are to blame for it?

No doubt those who were after Miss Macphail, M.P., on this subject will now get after the Department of Education instead. But even if they succeed in getting this High School History purged of the chapter on the Opium War there will yet remain in England and here a great deal of printed history of that time that it will not be possible to suppress.

VIEWS OF A CLASSIC BRITISH HISTORIAN

The *Toronto Star*, in a further article, quotes at length from the late Justin McCarthy's famous "England in the Nineteenth Century," a classic work with which all serious students of British history are familiar. The Department of Education of Ontario, the *Star* points out, issues a pamphlet entitled "Courses of Study and Examinations of the High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Continuation Schools."

The Toronto newspaper proceeds:

On page 44, which deals with the British history course, one finds the following, under the subtitle, "Books of Reference."

"The following books will be found useful for supplementary reading on the topics of the course, and should be placed in every high school library."

Then follows a list of books, and among them, "McCarthy, England in the Nineteenth Century, 2 vols., Putnam." It is in the library of the legislature.

This little book in a chapter entitled "The Opium Question," proceeds to tell all and sundry, including the high school students in whose libraries Mr. Ferguson feels so sure that it should be placed, a number of interesting facts which will bear quoting.

Chapter VIII is entitled "The Opium Question." It says in part:

> "The story is somewhat curious and can hardly be said to redound to the honour of England's nineteenth century.
>
> "In truth and fact the opium trade was the cause of our war with China; and the principle for which England fought was the alleged right of Great Britain to force the opium trade upon China despite all the efforts of the Chinese Government, and all the protestations of whatever public opinion there was in the nation independent of the edicts of the Government. It is not to be supposed that this was the avowed motive of the war on the part of England, but this was assuredly the question which was at stake."

The Opium Traffic

Referring to the opium traffic it says:

> "As human nature is constituted it becomes very easy for most of us to find excuses for the traffic out of which our uncles are to become wealthy and of whom we are to be in great part the heirs. Therefore there are many excuses to be made for the opium traffic, and the wars which it engendered, which carried at the time a good deal of popular approval with them and lent strength to what might have been called, if the phrase had then existed, the forward policy with regard to China."

"No one," the history continues, "who happens to be in his senses, would contend that any European Government has a right to force the American Government, supposing even that it had the power, to receive European spirits and European wines free of duty, or that the claim to such a right would be in the slightest degree more plausible, even if it could be surmised that certain officials at New York had made a personal profit out of smuggling transactions."

Published in 1899

It will be noticed that this history volume, recommended to the high school students of the province by Hon. G. H. Ferguson, minister of education, was published before prohibition became federal law in the United States—in 1899, as a matter of fact.

The text continues: "Would anybody suggest that any foreign power has a right to compel the authorities of Portland in Maine to receive consignments of whiskey and allow the drink to be sold in the streets, and if the authorities refuse, then to send a fleet into the great harbor and bombard the town? Or would the argument be made any better if some of the traders in the forbidden drink were to insist that whiskey is a very wholesome beverage, or at all events not nearly so unwholesome as the draughts of iced water in which the people of Maine delight to indulge? Such arguments appear absurd when thus stated; but such were exactly the arguments which gained the support of a large proportion of the British public for the policy of the Ministry who pressed on a war with China."

Another War

"Another war with China is then recorded, due to the Chinese seizing a ship the Arrow, flying the British flag. The Chinese justified this," the text tells, "by showing that the ship was not and never had been an English vessel, that it was a pirate vessel built and manned by Chinese and that it had no right whatever to fly the British flag. All this," the text continues, "turned out to be true. The great lawyer, Lord Lyndhurst, declared, when the subject was debated in the House of Lords, that the proceedings of the British authorities could not be justified upon any principle, either of law or of reason; and the House of Commons censured the whole of the British work in Canton" (this refers to the bombardment of Canton by a British fleet) "by a majority of two hundred and sixty-three votes against two hundred and forty-seven."

Western Civilization

In the concluding paragraphs one finds the following:

> "The West had gained its point so far and had compelled China to open her gates to the enterprising trader from beyond the ocean. In truth, such was the whole object of all the various struggles

against T
matched by

"BOLSHEVISE" CHINA

administratively
communism,
battles. The
frontiers bee

THE HISTORY of the ROCHDALE EQUITABLE PIONEERS' SOCIETY

Successive Steps to Success

By GEORGE H. HOLYOAKE

as administrators, and are normal prices. The whole atmosphere is honest. Those who serve do not dither, they have no interest in [illegible]. They have but one duty to perform that of giving fair measure and a good article.

As far above has made no delay, it has the utmost confidence, and during its existence has had no lawsuits.

The point gain is will be, Amendment of the Directors.

Co-operative League Prize Contest

"Co-operation From a Consumer's Standpoint"

These prizes of $5, $3 and $2 have been offered by the Alberta Co-operative League for the best articles in competition on above subject. The contest is open to all readers of The U.F.A. The first article to be published is given on this page. [illegible] should be addressed to the Editor of The U.F.A.

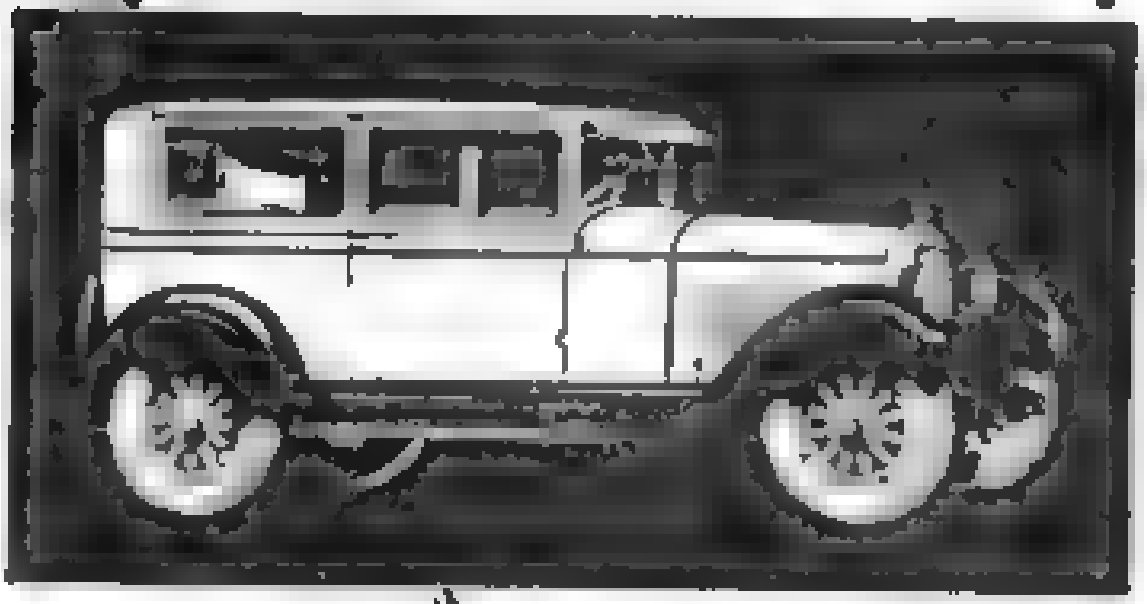
No. 1

By B. C. LEES, Edgerton

I wish to take advantage of the offer of The Alberta [illegible] to give my small suggestion on co-operation, especially in connection with the [illegible] and order of the company for closing down after once started.

The consumers co-operative is nothing more nor less than [illegible] the people are directly interested, the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

Another Success!



Public Preference Endorses the New and Finer Pontiac

ALREADY you see on the highways the evidence of the popular acclaim with which the New and Finer Pontiac Six is being received. Already enthusiastic owners by the thousands are wholeheartedly endorsing that unusual care-free motoring, the amazing beauty, the long low lines, the flowing, the comfortable deep cushions, the up to the minute completeness. Even their most optimistic expectations have been more than realized in the New and Finer Pontiac Six.

If you have not seen and inspected the New and Finer Pontiac Six in close range, if you have not investigated the new lower prices which are making Pontiac Six the outstanding car value of the field, you owe it to yourself to do so without delay. For in the new and Finer Pontiac Six, General Motors presents an answer to the world by a [illegible] specialized six-cylinder car. You are invited to call at your nearest Pontiac dealer's and see the presented.

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Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada Limited
OSHAWA ONTARIO

PONTIAC SIX

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Answering The Grain Trade

Minuto Editorial

Chairman of Alberta Wheat Pool Outlines Principles of Co-operative Wheat Marketing at World Conference

Mr Wood's Speech

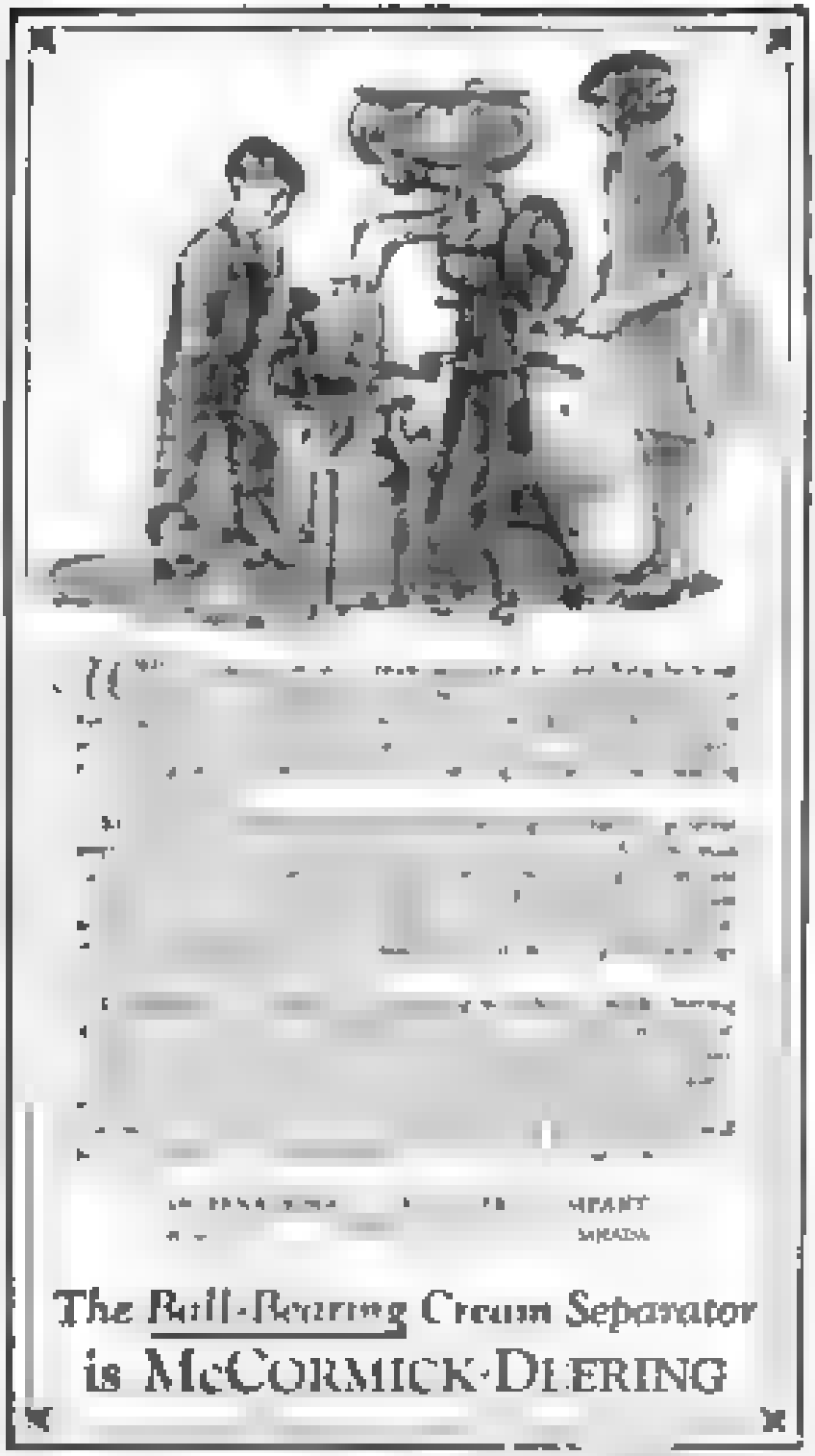
MARTIN BRYCE SOMERS

Chief Underselling Competition

Selling Efficiency Needed

Continuing Over Years

Selling Inefficiency



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Dominion ROYAL CORD Tires

WHAT [illegible] Dominion Royal Cord Tires [illegible]

DOMINION RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED

consumer. This, of course, is a perfectly [illegible] mode of mind. He also seems [illegible] of the interests of the consumer, and because the fact that the [illegible] drop in price did not [illegible] when there happened to be a much [illegible] increase in the [illegible] supply of wheat. He seems to think that as a matter of course the producer would take that drop in some sort of moral obligation, regardless of the cost of production or losses to the producer. [illegible] seems to be [illegible] to be right [illegible] between the producer or baker of bread and the consumer, but [illegible] does not extend to the producer of the wheat.

[illegible] talks about a free market [illegible] speculating [illegible] angle. From this angle there is decidedly [illegible] [illegible] has been free to do [illegible] in where whatever [illegible] producer [illegible] hope of [illegible] that he hold out for [illegible] of wheat. These thoughts are [illegible] agreement so we take heart and go forward.

News & Views

A. D. Dobbyn, field man for the Alberta Pool [illegible] among [illegible] went in [illegible] He sold [illegible] contracts in one day.

Donald A. McKinnon of [illegible] writes [illegible] Pool [illegible] Any well [illegible] much [illegible] has been brought about by the Pool.

W. [illegible] Jackman, director in Edmonton [illegible] wheat [illegible] along [illegible] Pool. [illegible] are [illegible] who [illegible] the Pool. The Alberta Wheat Pool and many more are interested.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool has [illegible] handling [illegible] Saskatchewan [illegible] handling [illegible] all [illegible] under one roof.

Pool members are warned against [illegible] in [illegible] newspapers [illegible] Saskatchewan [illegible] Pool [illegible] from an unofficial source in Winnipeg.

[illegible] Baker of Bittern [illegible] appreciation [illegible] Pool [illegible] a year and [illegible] reward for his [illegible].

Donald MacRae, manager of the Saskatchewan Pool, [illegible] stated that [illegible] of the Pool by a [illegible] last year [illegible] bushels of grain, [illegible] more than [illegible] bushels more. This is 40 per cent of all the

wheat delivered to Saskatchewan than ear

The International Wheat [illegible] at a closing session held in Rome [illegible] the people of the world [illegible] have daily bread.

Commenting on [illegible] Paul, [illegible]

[illegible] along that [illegible] our economic [illegible]

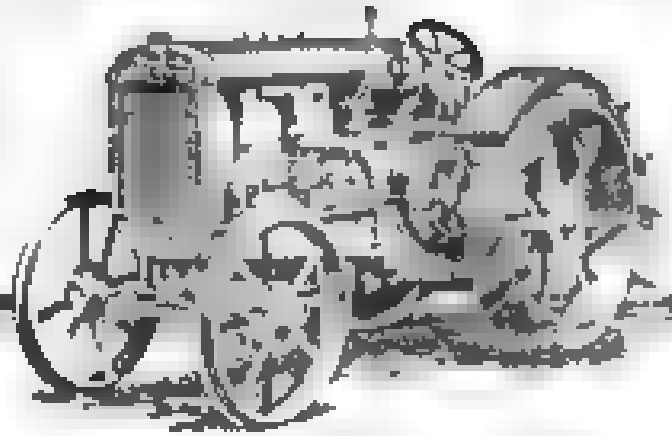
[illegible] be arrangement [illegible]

[illegible] day

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and the great outlook in Saskatchewan."



AFTER YEARS OF SERVICE

"I have two of [illegible] You couldn't get them away from me unless you gave me new ones [illegible]

C. K. Eaton, Morris, Manitoba.

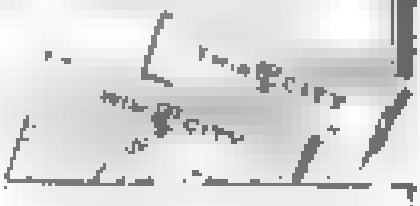
"I will average about [illegible] per day [illegible] hours plowing or [illegible]

"I have used my [illegible] and up to date [illegible] Acadia Valley, Alberta.

TWIN CITY TRACTORS

Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. OF CANADA, LIMITED
Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.

Ask the [illegible] important point [illegible]



Man Your Wheels
[illegible]
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POULTRY
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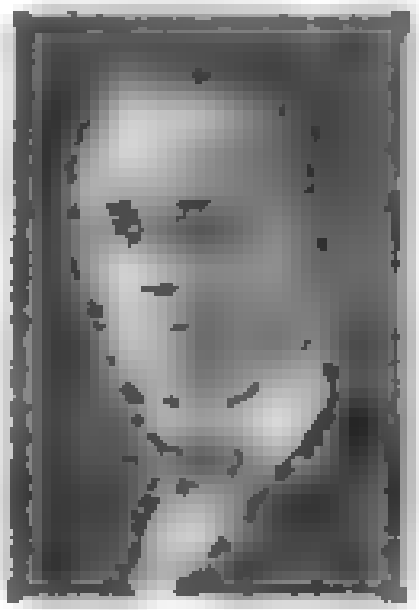
E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA

Sales Manager Speaks on "Pool Selling"

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL



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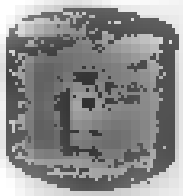
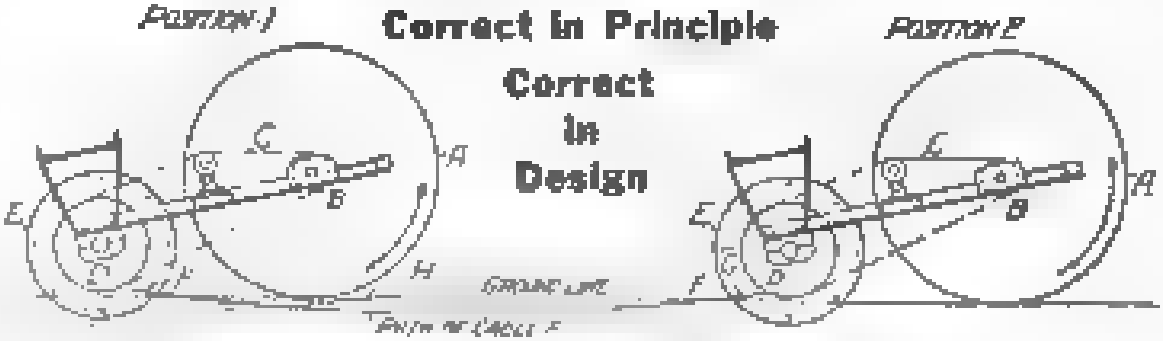


The MILLS WIRE WEEDER

Correct in Principle

Correct in Design



Explanation of the Retarded Rotary Action

As the main wheels "A" revolve and travel over the ground they cause a distance of nine (9) feet to one revolution. Due to the 7-tooth sprocket "B" on the main wheel drive shaft being connected by the drive chain "C" to the 24-tooth sprocket "D" on the cable drum drive shaft, the cable drum "E" only makes one revolution for every three and a half revolutions of the main wheel "A".

Any cable such as "F" shown in position 1 is just entering the ground. Position 2 shows the same cable "F" just leaving the ground after having travelled underground for a distance of approximately six (6) feet. Cable "F" is now behind the cable drum and ready to deposit its load of weeds on the surface of the ground. It will be noticed that cable "G" which is right in the ground in position 1 will emerge from the ground at point "H". This shows clearly that every point of ground is worked through by two cables thus taking all weeds with both deep and shallow roots.

IMPLEMENT DEALERS:

Get the agency for your district. This is the weeder the farmer wants.

POINTS OF SUPERIORITY

1. Pulls all weeds, large and small.
2. Does not pulverize the soil.
3. Leaves the surface covered with small weeds and preventing drifting.
4. Forks the soil under the cable and conserves moisture.
5. Is guaranteed by the builders to give satisfaction or money refunded.

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[illegible]

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values. We do not interfere with the large movement, in fact we encourage it so that we may have abundant supplies in proper positions for our winter trade after the closing of navigation. There is a tremendous difference as far as we are concerned, between the old movement of Pool wheat and the wheat go under our control practically every bushel of non-Pool wheat is marketed immediately it is clear and we do not a pound of Pool wheat [illegible] until actually [illegible] for delivery and the [illegible] is only [illegible] is wanted.

We have operated for the three Provinces [illegible] which are better [illegible] Fort William and [illegible] where we [illegible] outside. We [illegible] which [illegible] of the volume of wheat which we ship [illegible] Prairie [illegible] papers. We do not [illegible] that [illegible] reception [illegible] Pool's reception [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

a ¾ cent discount under Winnipeg, also Chicago close on nine cents discount. Australian Durum wheat offered is trading at 68¾ per cent against our top grade of same position at 70¾-72 cents per bushel discount. Australian wheat offered trading at 58¾ or 7¾ cents discount under our Utac Northern. There must be some reason for this exceptional premium on Canadian wheat. We know it is not because of any shortage of hard wheat, with Canada still having available seventy million bushels to market, and it is not on account of any shortage in other exporting countries or their prices would reflect accordingly. I think it may perhaps be that the only answer can be that the marketing of Canadian wheat is under complete control and the time is when allowed to go to a country or even offered to a country, that is not interested in purchasing. In other words, we get rid of our offers according to the demand and many times during the past season we have been forced to withdraw our offers entirely for periods of from one to three days. The price of Canadian wheat during the past four months has only fluctuated about 5 cents per bushel, which proves to me we are got a fair control we will have little difficulty in stabilizing prices.

Fascists Strangle Italian Co-op's

Co-Operative News Service

Despite the difficulty to get any news of the co-operative movement in Italy due to the repressive activities of the Fascist regime, which have made communication with foreign co-operators very difficult, special significance attaches to a recent article by Antonio Vergnanini, formerly president of the Italian League of Co-operative Societies, which appeared in the weekly review Politica Sociale and which a copy of the co-operative organ has just reached after four months suspension, but only in reduced form and almost colorless style. The date of publication precludes mention of it will be seen from Vergnanini's statement.

Co-Operation in Personal Danger

"It is observable," he says, "especially among many of those who, in order to retain their pay, to the old principle have considered it expedient to the requirements to serve to the utmost as fervidly devoted, also by Fascist organism, has our work and our word can find no echo and no open recognition, and, nor even in defined areas, be more dark of the paper being sent here gives rise to doubt and also to danger both for personal safety and co-operative work.

"Moreover, very many copies of the paper are sent back independently of the will of those to whom they are addressed. From co-operative societies and individuals we have received complaints about the co-operators failing being discontinued whereas copies of the paper have been regularly sent but have been returned bearing the postmark 'acceptance refused'."

The reduction of the status of the co-operatives in Fascist Italy is the fact that the Ministry of National Economy is empowered to order an investigation of the activities of any co-operative society that shows the displeasure of the authorities, and the board of such a society is liable to be dismissed at once and replaced by a government commissary. Control over the largest and most flourishing of the retail co-operative societies in Italy, that at Trieste, has recently been seized by the Fascist authorities through this arbitrary procedure.

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1 BECAUSE many people prefer to purchase cars out of income and General Motors wants you to get value for your automobile dollar—whether you buy for cash or on credit.

2 BECAUSE being operated by a member of the General Motors family, the GMAC Plan assures sound credit service designed to hold good will.

3 BECAUSE, under the GMAC Plan, the cost of a General Motors car purchased on credit is the standard cash delivered price, plus only the low GMAC financing charge.

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GREATEST CREAM SAVER

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BAKING PRIZE FOR CONFERENCE

[illegible]

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CREATING INTEREST

[illegible]

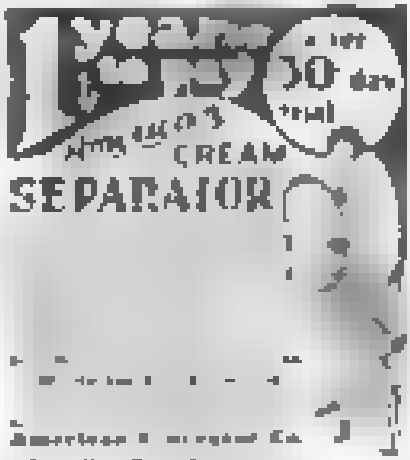
[illegible]

[illegible] PRIZES FOR [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

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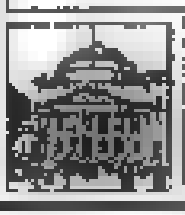


Bank of Montreal

Established over 100 years

leader marks of the speculators after having given them the advantages of orderly marketing for a few years. I saw the Russian withdrawing from the land and leaving the people in 14 farms of the Ukraine and Siberia, after having liquidated them, and built roads whereby now left weapons could raid and plunder them. That withdrawal of a market for service drove thousands of efficient farmers from the country through the quick, greater than necessary, drop in the prices of farm products. The subsequent revival of a similar market the service the Reds put out only for wheat, not for other farm products, hasten establishing the farming industry.

The Bankers drove settlers from farms by inflation and deflation, railways drove people out by exorbitant freight rates, 40 cents per bushel here against 18 2-3 cents per bushel now in the good. The Dominion Government only allowed all the bad three marketing of wheat were to be the same corn. The Farmers couldn't stick left by the wounds. The fall to the movement on the West is evidence of the of chaos. It has fought for and obtained lower freight rates, it has established orderly marketing of farm products. The deflation of finance has placed bad debts on the corporations and the P.R. with results of social debts human [illegible] on hands for the thousands of our Bankers say the place is ripe for immigration. More economic control [illegible]

GOLD BRICK IMMIGRATION

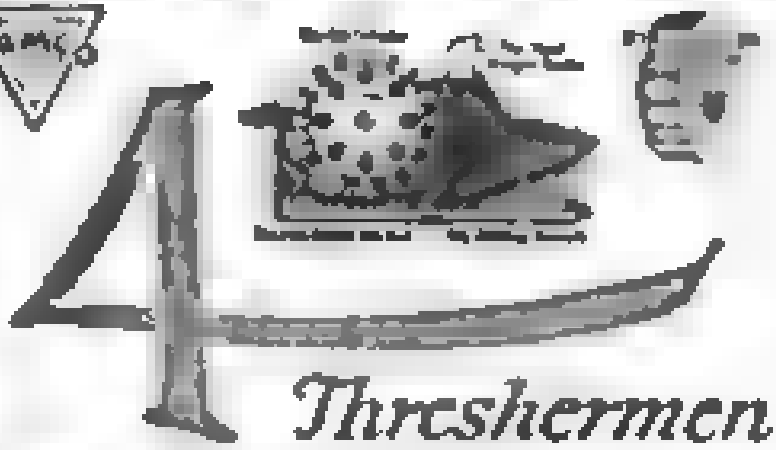
The Western Provinces are the only immigration agents in [illegible] farm movement of Canada is the only force in the Dominion which has consistently worked towards making sure immigration possible. [illegible] improve the conditions under which [illegible] agriculture exists [illegible] wilderness and the military place shall give for home and the desert shall [illegible] and closets of a rose. [illegible] shall have [illegible] on the bare and [illegible] of the dumb [illegible]. When the Canadian farmer starts to ring [illegible] of other lands will hear him and [illegible] and he will [illegible] to his own [illegible] trends or interests, come along and will give you all the assistance [illegible] need.

The chief boosters for immigration now [illegible] are the [illegible] who have been responsible for the [illegible] many farmers off the land [illegible] from [illegible] the financial [illegible] and the C.P.R. There was no [illegible] now they must have [illegible] and fresh. Now [illegible] to help them bring [illegible] abandoned farms. [illegible] may entered conditions would still [illegible] such [illegible] American [illegible] succeed. But [illegible] improved agricultural conditions [illegible] sale, and big business wants to exploit [illegible] details of their interest.

"WATER FLOWS TO ITS OWN LEVEL"

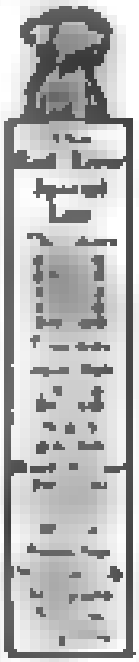
Water flows [illegible] This is an old and true saying [illegible] immigrations into a [illegible] pressure will be [illegible] the pressure most easily applied [illegible] to do this? Manitoba [illegible] Canada was founded only as a [illegible] policy and behold the assurance has become particular permanent. Leaning so hard on agriculture that the proposal now is to assist agriculturists. It is like the calf getting so big and the cow so thin that the calf is beginning to think it

IT SAVES THE FARMER'S INCOME BILL



4 Threshermen

All in the 1917 Red River Special Line



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the [illegible] to have

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Farms operating large numbers of tractors find that proper lubrication prevents most of the minor breakdowns that often cause serious delays.

Many of these farms specify Aristo Tractor Oil because the research engineers of the Union Oil Company developed this special oil to meet every condition in the lubrication of a tractor.

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UNION OIL COMPANY

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

How Alberta Dairy Producers Can Profit by Experience of Land O' Lakes Creameries

Question. What is the average yearly

shows that no reference is made to the heirs or beneficiaries of a deceased Pool member. Clause twenty-two applies only to persons into whose hands the control of wheat belonging to a Pool member has passed, during the life time of the member, and is a protection to the Pool, and to each member individually, in that it lessens the possibility of fraudulent transfers of the title to wheat into the names of persons who would dispose of it through the grain trade.

Pool Now Making Out Cheques to Pay Interest on 1924 Elevator Reserves

The arguments used on page 8 and the first half of page 9 of the booklet are regarding the deductions for the elevator fund and the commercial reserve. We have already answered them. The Pool has always credited all members with interest on their contribution to the elevator reserve and is now making out the cheques to pay interest on the deductions from the proceeds of the 19.4 crop. The grain trade's contention that the Pool does not guarantee service for the deductions which it uses to build elevators will sound very strange to those who are so fortunate as to be served by a Pool elevator.

The Administration of Our Legal System Involves Rules of Equity as Well as Rules of Law

The phrase "inasmuch as the remedy at law would be inadequate," occurring in clause twenty-four of the Pool contract, has been the target for another of the grain trade's empty and deliberately false criticisms. The words "at law" as used in the clause just mentioned, have a strictly technical meaning which is thoroughly understood by those of the grain trade who ask the misleading questions: Why cannot the Pool contract rest upon the general laws of the land, as do other contracts? Why should the Pool require preferential legislation and take the position that "the remedy at law would be inadequate to protect its contract?"

The administration of our legal system involves two quite distinct sets of rules and principles. On one hand, there are the rules of Law, on the other, the rules of Equity. The former provide remedies by enforcing the payment of damages in specified sums of money; the latter provide further remedies by the way of injunction or by decreeing that the contract be specifically performed. When the remedy provided by the rules of Law is not sufficient to fully compensate a plaintiff for damage suffered, it is customary to call in the rules of Equity for additional relief.

When the Wheat Pool contract adopts the phrase (which is universally used in the business world), that the "remedy at law is inadequate"—the reference is entirely to the remedy provided by the rules of Law, as distinguished from Equity and contains no suggestion that the Pool contract is unable to stand on its own feet before the usual courts of the land, and according to our customary legal principles.

Why the Pool is Renewing Its Contracts in 1927

The booklet concluded by asking the question why farmers should be in a hurry to sign the new contract. Our answers are: No. 1—We wish to avoid the confusion of having thousands of contracts coming into the Pool office each day next winter when the staff is working overtime doing all the work connected with receiving grain. No. 2—We wish to keep the members of the Pool staff busy during the summer months. Due to

SAMSON WEEDER

Our "Samson" will pull weeds better than they can be pulled by hand and will weed twenty to forty acres per day, depending upon the size of the implement.

A WEEDER, CULTIVATOR and PACKER

Our "SAMSON" is a three season implement, Spring, Summer and Fall, and should be used every month of the crop year. The results are amazing.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE"

See our local agent or write us direct.

SAMSON ROTARY HOE WEEDER LIMITED

ALBERTA CORNER CALGARY, ALBERTA

Model M27—Horse Drawn Plow—1927

THE VAN SLYKE BREAKING PLOW

A LIMITED NUMBER OF THIS MODEL PLOW HAVING TRAIL WHEELS (not shown)

are now ready for immediate shipment, Priced $175.00 f.o.b. Edmonton. This plow has been heavily reinforced over previous models in axles, standards and mould board rods.

MAPLE LEAF STEEL MILLS, LTD.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

the nature of the grain business employees usually have to work overtime in the autumn and winter and have a soft time in the summer. To receive over 40,000 contracts entails an enormous amount of clerical work such as filing, recording, posting all the necessary books, etc., which work can be done in the slack months with little or no extra expense. No. 3—We wish to give farmers ample time to sign the contracts and avoid the expense of attempting to secure fifty thousand members in a few weeks.

We are giving all Pool members until August, 1928, to sign the contract without any expense to them. No. 4—We are convinced that the Alberta Wheat Pool is a permanent institution and we do not need to wait until the last minute to see if the farmers will sign a new contract. We know the farmers will want to continue their own institution which has been of so much benefit to them. No. 5—We are merely meeting the persistent demand of our members by sending them contracts to be signed.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-Operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

CO-ORDINATING WORK OF THREE POOLS

An interprovincial conference of the three Livestock Pools was held in Regina on May 4th and 5th. Roy McPhail and Mr. Insalidson represented the Manitoba Pool; W. D. McKay and F. E. Boldin represented Saskatchewan, and M. A. McMillan and A. R. Claypool represented Alberta. This is the first effort to co-ordinate the Livestock Pool work in the three Western Provinces and the spirit that prevailed at the Conference showed very clearly that the aims and ideals of the three organizations were in harmony and that the closest working together can be expected in the future from these organizations.

RECOMMEND ALBERTA SYSTEM TO MANITOBA

At the present time Manitoba has the least organization work perfected in livestock matters. There are now five contract associations delivering stock in Manitoba and at a recent conference in Winnipeg represented by some 50 livestock men of the Province it was decided that they proceed as fast as possible to organize other contract shipping associations with a view of co-ordinating these numerous shipping Associations into one Provincial body, and a Provincial body of nine members was named at that meeting to proceed with this organization. The Manitoba Government has used the interest from Manitoba's share of the Wheat Pool money to form a co-operative marketing board to assist in enterprises of this kind. This Board has in the course of the last two months, after careful study of livestock marketing in the three Provinces, recommended a system for Manitoba very similar to the system adopted in Alberta.

Saskatchewan Pool organization have been working on their sign-up for the last year and a half, have reached their objective, have their permanent board elected, and instructions from their Convention to commence operations on May 15th or as soon after as practical. They expect to be in business by June 1st. They have 52 associations organized throughout the Province to carry on co-operative shipping and while very few of these Associations have any experience, yet it is anticipated that their progress from now on will be sure.

THE SITUATION IN ALBERTA

The situation in Alberta is of course known to all the U.F.A. readers, being the perfecting of 32 contract associations which are and have been delivering stock for some time. The Provincial Pool which is a federation of these 32 shipping associations, have been handling stock since January 1926 through the United Livestock Growers whom they have been associated with and have been using as their selling agents. The Convention of the A.C.L.P. in Edmonton in March gave the Board instructions, as soon as practical, to create their own Agency which they could own and control. Alberta is the only Pool of the three which has been in actual business, and for the last year and a half has been steadily perfecting organization work while using the United Livestock Growers as selling agents.

PURPOSE OF REGINA CONVENTION

The purpose of the Regina Convention was to harmonize the efforts of the three Provincial organizations to the end that they would not develop in conflict or in competition with one other. The desire is that the relationship between the three organizations on the various Western Canada markets will be in harmony at all times. That the closest interchange of market information of all kinds be available for the use of all three Pools. There will be a co-ordinating body created that will work with a view of preventing conflict between these organizations and guiding the organization and marketing methods towards a common end, and further, that can facilitate and investigate the development of interprovincial and export trade. Then the need is felt that there should be a body clothed with the authority and responsibility of speaking for the producers of Western Canada in all matters of legislation and trade practices affecting livestock marketing and production. For instance, at the recent conference in Ottawa regarding the Bacon Hog Policy much more strength would have been gained for the producers of Western Canada if an interprovincial organization had represented the producers with a crystallized view and opinion from the three Provinces rather than the more disorganized representation that was made by the Provincial organizations individually.

W. D. McKay presided at the Conference and Grant Thomson, Secretary of the Saskatchewan Pool, kindly gave his assistance as secretary at the meeting. This meeting is a forerunner of further meetings which we think will consolidate the efforts of the Livestock Pools in Western Canada and will render much valuable assistance to the producers in the future.

Political Activity Aids Co-operatives

To disprove the contention sometimes made by co-operators that the co-operative movement suffers from undertaking political activities (states the Co-operative News Service, under the above heading), the British Co-operative Party in its monthly notes for speakers has published statistics showing the position of leading British co-operative societies in 1918 before they took up political work, and again in 1926 after they had been closely identified with political activities for a number of years. Total membership of the ten societies listed increased from 383,231 to 756,387 during the period, and total business from $58,409,000 to $112,160,000. Capital and reserves increased correspondingly.

KANSAS CONFERENCE REPORTS IN NEXT ISSUE

In the next issue of *The U.F.A.* a comprehensive report of the International Wheat Pool Conference at Kansas City, Missouri, will be given. Readers are particularly requested to read the reports from this important gathering. Extra copies may be had on application to the Wheat Pool.

IMMIGRATION

Following a long and spirited discussion of the immigration question, writes E. J. Irwin, secretary of Maywood Local, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:

"Resolved that this Local U.F.A. protests against the immigration as carried on by the Dominion Government and the two great railway systems, by which people not suitable for farming are being landed into this country without sufficient funds, to drift into the cities where they will make the unemployed situation more acute.

"Resolved also that we are opposed to the Provincial Government paying an immigration official a large salary where already there are too many agencies at work along that line, while transportation facilities in this Province have to be held up for lack of funds to develop them, thereby keeping back development by settlers already trying to make a living under difficulties."

ST. ALBERT APPEAL FUND

Previously acknowledged	$ 82.00
Earlie U.F.A. Local	5.00
Mike Langan	2.00
	$ 89.00

TO WHEAT POOL MEMBERS IN NORTHERN ALBERTA

Now that our new series Wheat Pool contracts (covering the next five year term beginning with 1928 crop) have been mailed out to all Pool members, on record in the first five year term, the Pool wish to draw your attention to the fact that their Edmonton offices at 612-613 McLeod Building are well equipped to handle all the completed contracts handed in there and will also gladly give every assistance to members in filling in and completing these contracts. The Pool head office mention this for the special information of all prospective members who are expecting to be in Edmonton in the near future.

SEED AND FEED

FOR SALE—A LIMITED QUANTITY OF EARLY maturing, high yielding Trebi Barley. No. 1 seed, germination 95 per cent in five days. $1.00 per bushel f.o.b. Brooks. Two bushel sacks extra at 25c. Berk and Bjiel, Brooks, Alta.

SELLING—BARNES SEED OATS, BALANCE OF last year's crop, eligible for Registration as 2nd generation. Absolutely free from noxious weeds. Tagged and sealed, not sealed. Sile bushel sacks 25c extra. Leslie Mann, Millet.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES, MIRAC Cobblers, Olive, Burbank, Table Talk, $1.30 and $1.40 per b. ch f. Special price on large quantities. Shadow Bridge Feed Store, Calgary.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT TESTED, heavy seed, pure and clean. Eight cents per lb. Postage on request. Mortimer Bros., Cochrane, Alta.

FOR SALE—HARDY ALBERTA GROWN CLOVER Seed, White Dutch 35c, Mammoth Red 30c, Alsycrowds 35c per pound. Don H. Berk, Brooks, Alberta.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED FOR SALE. 35 cents per pound, anything over 100 pounds for less, sacks extra. Cleaned, scarified, tested. Paul Gabriel, Erskine, Alberta.

FOR SALE—IRISH COBBLER AND WEE McGregor Potatoes, fine stock. $1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Gadsby. E. Alsop, Gadsby.

POULTRY

ORDER EARLY — HATCHING EGGS. LETHbridge Experimental Farm strain, Barred Rocks, winter layers. First pullet from each good yellow will be 10cd for $1.00 per setting of 15. Other pulets $1.50 per setting. Special prices for big orders. Apply to Mrs. Alice Larson, Raymond, Alberta.

PEDIGREED BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS 15—$2.00. 45—$5.00. 100—$8.00. Special for May and June. F. Coates, Compton, Alta.

FAMOUS B.C. BABY CHICKS—BRED FROM HIGH with high official records from 180-200 Eggs, for May and June delivery. 100 per cent live arrival guaranteed. Feeding Instructions free. B.C. Breeders have shipped over 300,000 Chicks to the Prairies this season, which proves the Superiority of our Birds. If you want Pullets that have the "Lay" bred into them, buy B.C. Chicks. Write to the Canadian Poultry World, 980 Beatty St., Vancouver, B.C.

DANIELS IDEAL WHITE ROCKS HATCHING Eggs, high producing strain, special strain noted to mature with speeds from 25c to 27c on date's sale. $2.00 setting. Mrs. A. Dawson, Delia, Alta.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BLACK LEGHORNS. Exhibition Production Cockerels. Baby Chicks. Eggs. Mating List. Wetherall, 9819 15-A Street West, Calgary.

EGGS—BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM APproved Pen of Prizes Producers. $1.50 for setting of 15. Mrs. P. C. Lowe, Nanton.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK HATCHING EGGS— From heavy layers, mated with cockerels from Registered cockerel, with Egg record 256 eggs. Quality fowls, well picked. 15 Eggs, $1.25. 100—$6.00. Jessie McDuffe, Midhurst, Alberta.

PEDIGREED BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS— From selected layers, bonded by Lethbridge Experimental Farm cockes. $1.50 per 15. E. McLean, Stampede, Alta.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR R.C. RHODE ISLAND Red Eggs and Baby Chicks. Select S.C.W. Pens and range flock. Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, Alberta.

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE LEGHORNS, STOCK direct from third prize pen Agassiz egg laying contest. Price $7.00 hundred; $40.00 thousand. Write for prices on young stock. Chase's Egg Farm, Olds, Alta.

PURE CHICKS FROM THE LARGEST TRAPnesting plant in Canada at half price. No. 1 Matings—200 to 301 eggs—$14.00 per 100. No. 2 Matings—200 to 225 eggs—$12.00 per 100. No. 3—150 to 199 eggs—$10.00 per 100. Above prices f.o.b. Cloverdale. Safe delivery guaranteed. Sulivar Leghorn Farm, Cloverdale, B.C.

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS, R.C. RHODE Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. $2.00 per setting of 15eggs and $10.00 per hundred. Apply, C.P.R. Demonstration Farm, Strathmore, Alta.

STOP, LOOK AND READ—OUR SINGLE COMB White Leghorn Chix are giving satisfaction wherever placed. Low prices will surprise you. Price list on request. Burnside Poultry Farm, Hammond, B.C.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE COLUMNS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in this section for three cents per word per insertion. **(ON AND AFTER JUNE 15th, THE RATE WILL BE FIVE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION).**

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example, "E. J. Smith has 5,000 bushels of Oats for sale," contains 10 words. Be sure to give your correct name and address. Do not have any replies sent to U.F.A. Central Office. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisements and must be paid for at the same rate. All advertisements will be classified under the heading which applies most nearly to the article advertised. Orders for classified advertisements must be accompanied by cash, and must reach us at least eight days in advance of dates of publication, which are the 1st and 15th of each month. Cancellations must also reach us eight days in advance.

Address all correspondence to "The U.F.A." Longhead Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

FARM LANDS

WANTED—HEAR FROM OWNER RANCH FOR sale. State cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

TANCOFFER INLAND 160 ACRES EXCHANGE small Alberta farm. "We trade everything." Wettlaufer's Ltd., Calgary.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-THREE ACRES, FINE BLACK soil, good buildings, near school, railroad. Good home for retired farmer or one wishing to educate children. Write for price and terms. W.H. Fruchtemeier, Blackfalds, Alberta.

We hale to Crow

bad—

THE U.F.A.
CLASSIFIED SECTION
GETS RESULTS

Mrs. John L. Gray, Tofield, in a letter dated March 8, 1927, says:

"Please continue my ad of 222 wheat. I am pleased with answers."

Lyle Poultry Farm, Arrowwood, wrote on April 6th, 1927:

"Please continue our ad in your paper (on R.I. Red eggs and baby chicks). We find it a good investment."

LEGAL AND PATENTS

FORD, MILLER & MARTIN, BARRISTERS, SOLIcitors and Patent Attorneys and Agents for all countries. 307 Alberta Corner, Calgary. Patent drawings and applications prepared by our own staff, ensuring accuracy and prompt service.

JACKSON & PATERSON—BARRISTERS, SOLIcitors and Conveyancers. 301 Taylor Building, Edmonton. Special attention given to mortgages, foreclosures, collections and probate practice. Money to loan.

W. H. SELLAR
Barrister and Solicitor
300 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary
Phone M2401 Res. Phone M7808

SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MATHOOD
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries
IMPERIAL BANK BLDG., CALGARY

FRESH FRUITS

SPECIAL—COMBINATION FRUIT AND VEGetable HAMPER. One-quarter crate berries, three-quarters crate assorted fruit, tender vegetables. Try one. May-June price $2.50. Later $3.00 per crate. Write for Fruit price list. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C.

GOOSEBERRIES, MED. 40 LBS. REDJACKS 30c. Jewett $2.75. Write for prices of other fruits. Highland Farm, Mission, B.C.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—12-25 TITAN TRACTOR IN GOOD condition. Reuter-Massey separator 28-65, used three seasons, price as new complete with all belts and drop bell. Cash price $1,300. John Deere 21-3 Grain Elevator, good as new. With Gray H.P. Grain Gleaner Engine, $350 cash. L. H. Clelan, Water Glen, Alta.

FOR SALE—REBUILT 20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR and 40-61 Rumely Ideal Thresher in very good shape. P. H. Travis, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

TRUCK OWNERS—STOP SMOKELING, BUMP your Cards. Dependable Hoist Co., Stratford, Ill.

FANNING MILL REPAIRS, ANY MAKE OF MILL. Wire, Rim, Chaffer Gauge, anything for Grain Cleaning. Massey Campbell, Chatham, Ont.

BIG TEAM TANDEM HITCH, ONLY ONE ON the market. No load chains, sweeps or pulleys. Perfect equalizer. Self clevis. Send stamp for particulars. Beaton Hitch, Winnifred, Alta.

FENCE POSTS, LUMBER AND FUEL

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C.

BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, MILLwork, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get better quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Spencer Mutual Lumber Co., Ltd., Beldon Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Capital $500,000.00. Reserve $ual Book.

MISCELLANEOUS

FUN—WONDERFUL RESURRECTION PLANT for anyone sending Green names and addresses of Canadian school children to Al Specialty Co., Arthurd, Saskatchewan.

TENTS—NEW, 8 BY 10, 2 FOOT WALLS, 6 OUNCE duck. Complete with Poles and Pegs, $13.95. Heavy tarpaulins reconditioned 7c. Large Packsacks and leather straps, complete, $1. Carriage paid. British Surplus Sensation Limited, Seventh Avenue, Calgary, Alta.

NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRY (VICTORIA) YEARLING PLANTS, 100—$1. Lucinnegan (Wax-leaf) rooting plants 40—$1. Diamond Willow cuttings, 125—$1. Poplar cuttings 100—$1. Good condition guaranteed. Delivery prepaid. 10% or more discount on $5 or more. Acme Gem Farm, Penet, Alta.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, SENATOR DUNLAP successfully where other varieties fail. $1.75 per hundred postpaid. Montrose Wagon, Wynndel, B.C.

HEALTH

QUIT TOBACCO EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY. Booklet free. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

OSTEOPATHIC HEALTH HOME, CALGARY. Fasting, Dieting, Baths, Electricity, Massage, Nervous Diseases, Piles Specialty.

SWINE

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES — BOTH SEXES, farrow July and August. Spring Pigs. No. 1 stock. J. M. Southward, Lacombe.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED BERKSHIRE PIGS. FEBruary, March and April litters. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

CLEANING AND DYEING

Garments and Household Goods of all kinds of wool and spun. Price list and information sent on request.

DOMINION CLEANING & DYEING CO., LTD. 224-226 Twelfth Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

ALWAYS THE SAME
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THE quantity of Imperial products used by Canadian farmers is many times greater than that of any other brand of oil products sold in the Dominion.

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Imperial Premier is recognized as the "money's worth" gasoline because, in addition to its quick-starting properties, it gives an extra share of power and mileage. It is always the same—and always dependable.

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Imperial Cream Separator Oil
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